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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

To the Paint Trade.

Just received, at 84 Market street, a large stock of Pure White Lead, (fresh,) Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, of all kinds, colors of every description, dry and in oil. Paint Brushes warranted, and every thing necessary to the trade. All of which will be sold at a very small profit. Will sell White Lead strictly pure, more durable, and warranted to cover more surface for less money than any other house in the city. Remember, the best is the cheapest. Sold at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Our Price List.

Best French whalebone corsets 88c.
Silk grenadine veils 25c, worth $1.
Superior kid gloves $1.
Fine straw hats 50c.
Elegant bonnets 75c, $1 and $1 25.
Sun umbrellas 38c, 50c, 62c, 88c.
Latest styles parasols $1 25, $1 50 and $2.
All goods at lowest Eastern prices at I. Rosenbaum & Co.'s Philadelphia Emporium, 75 Market street.

For Sale or Rent.

A new, double House, with over two acres of ground, at Homewood. Apply to R. D. Thompson, Commercial office. tf

Brooklyn Standard White Lead.

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The best in the market for the least money. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Sole agents for Pittsburgh, McClarran & McKennan, Druggists and dealers in Paints, Dry and Mixed Linseed Oil, Varnishes, Window and Brushes at prices lower than the low-est. tf

The Daily Commercial.

THE Paris *Etendard* has received intelligence from the Rio Plata, which leads it to the conclusion that peace will soon be established in South America. The Foreign Minister of Brazil was at Asuncion, occupied with the constitution of a Provisional Government, and the preliminaries of a peace treaty. The independence of Paraguay will be recognized, and the allies demand that the La Plata River shall be absolutely free to navigation. Paraguay will preserve its territory intact, but it must renounce its claims to certain portions of the Chaco and of the Brazilian province of Matto Grosso.

A curious scene was recently witnessed on the Potomac, opposite Alexandria, which is thus described by the *Gazette* of that city: "A gull had, with a swoop, struck its talons deep into the back of a fish, the size of which it had evidently mistaken, but instead of bearing it away, as it had intended, the fish not only remained in the water, but swam rapidly about on the surface of the river, haunted by its fluttering and now alarmed assailant, which was unable to free itself from its clawsfrom their living fastening. The bird in its endeavors, at first to carry off and then to free itself from its intended prey, soon exhausted its strength, and its efforts becoming gradually weaker from exhaustion, the would-be-captor became the captured, was dragged screaming beneath the water and its struggles were ended by the rippling waves as they closed over it."

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But, if I had been given my choice of representation of the United States, to either of the three great powers, I should have taken that which has been given to me. The people, by education and sentiment, I am best fitted to assume. With the other powers there are delicate questions to be settled, and the settlement of these questions may result in honor to the Minister of the United States, and it may not. Besides this, I go to a friendly people. It may seem strange that the most absolute despotism of Europe, and the free people of this Republic, should sustain such friendly relations. Yet, despotic though the government is, and though the people are ruled with rigor, that same government but a short time ago, by a single word struck the shackles from millions of serfs. We cannot forget that in the darkest hour of our war—in 1862—when conscription was searching the land for troops; when two great European monarchies were mencing us, that there came a large fleet from Russia, and anchored in the Bay of New York; these waiting to hear the last shaft to the soldier and his cause, drove him from their ranks, and made him a leading character of the party of the Union."

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1869. NO. 195.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN COMMISSIONS.

F. R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, an Appointee—State of the Pacific Railways—Reduction of United States Depositories—The President Visits Mount Vernon—Examining Boards Dissolved—St. Louis Steamboat Inspectors and Supervisors----Pacific Railroad Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1869.

The Unpaid Indian Commission.

The President, under the authority given him in the last Indian appropriation Bill, has designated the following named gentlemen to act as members of the unpaid commission of ten to aid him and the Interior Department in carrying out his Indian policy: E. S. Tobey, Boston; Wm. E. Dodge, New York; George H. Stuart and William Welsh, Philadelphia; F. R. Brunot, Pittsburgh; J. Farwell, Chicago, and Robert Campbell, St. Louis. Two or three other gentlemen may be appointed in the course of a month or two to complete the commission. A position was tendered to Colonel Yeaman, of St. Louis, but he could not accept. These gentlemen will give the principal part of their services this season to work in the Sioux Reservation, on the Upper Mississippi river. Two of them are to meet General Parker, Commissioner of the Indian Bureau, in New York to-morrow, where he goes to make his annual spring purchases which Taylor was prevented from making last week by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

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MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS.

Reports of the Select Committee of the New York Legislature.

ALBANY, April 29.—In the afternoon session of the Assembly, H. Ray, from the Select Committee to investigate the affairs of the Merchants' Union Express Company, submitted a report and the testimony taken. Mr. Husteed submitted a minority report, which was ordered printed. The majority report reviews the history of the Company, and details the difficulties encountered and extortions of railroad companies, showing a loss of three and a half millions during its separate existence. The loss of the old companies during competition was much greater. It acquits the officers of the company of any corrupt conduct in manipulating its stock. The Committee think consolidation was the only resource left to the company. The consent of the majority of the stockholders was fairly obtained, and it does not appear that the officers of the company received any special benefit from the consolidation to the prejudice of the stockholders. The committee condemn the voting of seven hundred and fifty shares of stock to H. H. Slocum and John A. Green, and five hundred shares to E. G. Stark as compensation for retiring from the executive committee, and also condemn the prodigality and extravagance marking generally the operations of the directors. The committee find no evidence of bad faith toward the public on the part of the organization of the company. It was not got up to be sold out, but to act as an independent organization. The committee do not recommend any change by legislation, but submit a few conclusions for the benefit of whom it may concern. First, bills and similar organizations are not corporations in the making of the law, and the individual stockholders are personally liable for all debts of the Company the same as members of business partnerships are liable for the debts of the firm; third, stock of such companies when offered at the stock board is liable to pass into the hands of irresponsible parties; fourth, as long as the stockholders of Express companies are so solvent, public dealings with them have greater security than with corporations, each being liable to the extent of his private fortune for the obligations of the company; fifth, the system is open to objection in case of corporations. The officers virtually hold their positions for life; there is little check upon their compensation. The real condition of the concern can only be known to the directors, and every facility for successful gambling in stock is presented. Sixth. The purchase of property by agents of companies is often private and turning over the same to another and higher price is a prolific source of fraud and speculation. The whole system of paying commissions for purchases by persons acting in official positions, especially should be restrained by statute. The stock system is open to abuses, and agents of the Company, particularly in reference to the purchase of certain real estate on Broadway, New York, witnessed by the Committee, illustrate. Articles of association of organizations of this character should be filed in the Secretary of State's office, and each stockholder furnished with a copy. The majority report is signed by Messrs. Ray, Bell and Josiah T. Miller.

The minority report says the great loss of the Company, three and a half millions, exceed alarm, and was almost impossible to ascertain in the time. The Committee have not kept all knowledge of their operations from the stockholders and the public. Mr. Husted, author of the Secretary was a resolution of the Executive Committee granting each of the members a fee of five thousand dollars of stock; also third brokers were employed to manipulate the stock market, getting off stock at higherprices and buying it back at lower rates, given to Slocum, Green and Stark outright to induce them to resign. The attorney stopped speculation by saying that there was no right to speculate with the funds of the company, after which the transactions of brokers were placed in the name of H. W. Slocum, Jr., a minor, from whom that from $100,000 to $120,000 was made by him in buying and selling this stock, which profits he did not collect, went to the benefit of the company. The existing board of management is a self-elected body, perpetuating itself in large capital having no real existence, and the latter helplessness of the stockholders demands a remedy. The ability to speculate is susceptible of abuse towards purchasers, who are entirely dependent on their representations and certificates, which are not a fair representation of the financial condition of the Company for information. With the report is submitted a plan for the organization of express companies, which the majority report have been all subscribed and half paid before the company commenced business. The new establishment in all its appointments is probably the most complete in the United States.

There is now no longer a doubt that the reported disaster on board the steamer Urilla on the Missouri River, was confined to a row at Sioux City, was a pure fiction, so far as the explosion of the boiler and the loss of life was concerned. The boat struck a sand bar with a wind that is all there is about it. Not a single life was lost.

President King, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was expected in Cincinnati last night on business of the Cincinnati and Ballimore Short Line Railroad in connection with the Marrietta and Cincinnati road.

The white woman Martha Sprague, and the black man Jim Brooks, arrested at Peeksskill on suspicion of having fatally murdered an infant belonging to the former, have been discharged, as they could not having sufficient evidence to hold them.

The United States Grand Jury at Cincinnati have found fifty-two indictments, mostly against whisky dealers, for defrauding the revenue. The parties mostly live in Cincinnatiand at Dayton. There are some big fish in the net. Four only have filing to make a confession. No names are published as yet.

The receipts for season tickets to the National Peace Jubilee have amounted to upwards of $10,000 on the first day's sale.

In the Massachusetts Senate yesterday, a bill was reported authorizing the Warden of the State Prison to permit convicts to assemble in the yard for recreation and exercise. An amendment to the Liquor Bill to include under the head of liquors than lager beer and cider, was rejected.

Murray & Watson's distillery at Spring Bay Woodford county, Illinois, was burned to the ground Wednesday night. Loss $18,000; insured in Peoria for $4,500. It was the work of an incendiary.

The loss by the fire in Philadelphia Wednesday night, was $40,000; insured for $5,000. The loss is mostly on cars and freight. The depot building and roof escaped.

A portion of the Illinois Press Association are guests of the city of New Orleans. They have a Cairo letter head.

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A passenger car on the Rensselaer and Saratoga Road ran off the track near Waterford on the Hudson River, yesterday. Several persons were bruised, none seriously.

At Walker's station, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, Wednesday morning, there was a destructive tornado. The depot was demolished, and several houses were blown down. The Company started a force of men to clear the road. The tornado lasted about twenty minutes.

Both Houses of the Ohio Legislature passed the bill giving the city of Cincinnati authority to use ten million dollars for the purpose of building a railroad through Kentucky to connect with the southern railroads at Chattanooga. The work will be undertaken at once, and pushed forward vigorously. The constitutionality of the measure is susceptible of abuse towards purchasers, who are entirely dependent on their representations and certificates, which are not a fair representation of the financial condition of the Company for information. With the report is submitted a plan for the organization of express companies, which the majority report have been all subscribed and half paid before the company commenced business. The new establishment in all its appointments is probably the most complete in the United States.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

It is stated that pleuro-pneumonia has again broken out in Amenia, New York, on the farm of Mr. A. P. Balis. As before, it seems to be yielding already to the free use of carbonic acid, which is the remedy applied. Mr. Balis has lost three cows; but five oxen which have been sick are likely to recover.

The old depot of the Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, Ninth and Green streets, Philadelphia, was totally destroyed by fire Wednesday night, together with twenty-five or thirty freight cars loaded with store goods for various points. Manavink, &c. A lot of cotton, wool and grain, delivered in the afternoon, was also burned. The books and papers were saved. The depot was fifty by one hundred and twenty-five feet.

The Waterbury, Connecticut, *American* states that a couple of its townsmen have just returned from a tour through Virginia, and as far south as Selma, Alabama. They report that the country is looking well as far as natural advantages go, but that there is a sad lack of industry and enterprise among the inhabitants, which might be remedied by an infusion of Northern pluck, energy and ingenuity.

A grain movement meeting in N. w Orleans on Wednesday evening was largely attended. It being ascertained that the laws of Louisiana do not provide for the organization of such an association as is contemplated, a committee was appointed to learn what improvements could be made with the New Orleans Elevator Company to advance the interests of the grain movement, and correspond with the St. Louis Grain Association to ascertain if its charter permits the establishment of a branch at New Orleans.

On Tuesday, Mary C. Miller was arrested in New York on the charge of being a hotel thief. She confessed the crime, and Duplicates Mc-Lynch, a jeweler under the New York Hotel, and Keys & Judd, a firm doing business at No. 9 Broadway, and one Stagron, at No. 61 Nassau street, as receivers of the stolen property, which amounted tweight or nine thousand dollars. The other parties were arrested and held without bail.

The jury in the Haggerty case, in Brooklyn, returned a verdict of manslaughter. This was caused by beating at the hands of Patrick Egan and John Hennessey. The jury censured Captain Rhodes and Sergeant Weeks, of the police, for the manner in which the prisoners were taken to the station Insensible. They say the frequent beating of intoxicated men on the head by police, and the brutality practiced in police stations, as revealed in their investigation, are disgraceful.

The ex-Johanna Roach, who was burned in Philadelphia Wednesday afternoon, died the same night.

An artillery volley in the rolling mills at Hamilton, C. W., burst Wednesday night, carrying away the roof and side of the shed in which it was situated. One man, named Burns, who was expending the bullets, was killed, and five others injured, but not seriously. Amongst the injured was a stranger named Joseph Fellows, who had been recruiting a stockholder furnished with a copy. The majority report is signed by H. Ray, Bell, Husted and Josiah T. Miller.

The minority report says the great loss of the Company, three and a half millions, exceed alarm, and was almost impossible to ascertain in the time. The Committee have not kept all knowledge of their operations from the stockholders and the public. Mr. Husted, author of the Secretary was a resolution of the Executive Committee granting each of the members a fee of five thousand dollars of stock; also third brokers were employed to manipulate the stock market, getting off stock at higherprices and buying it back at lower rates, given to Slocum, Green and Stark outright to induce them to resign. The attorney stopped speculation by saying that there was no right to speculate with the funds of the company, after which the transactions of brokers were placed in the name of H. W. Slocum, Jr., a minor, from whom that from $100,000 to $120,000 was made by him in buying and selling this stock, which profits he did not collect, went to the benefit of the company. The existing board of management is a self-elected body, perpetuating itself in large capital having no real existence, and the latter helplessness of the stockholders demands a remedy. The ability to speculate is susceptible of abuse towards purchasers, who are entirely dependent on their representations and certificates, which are not a fair representation of the financial condition of the Company for information. With the report is submitted a plan for the organization of express companies, which the majority report have been all subscribed and half paid before the company commenced business. The new establishment in all its appointments is probably the most complete in the United States.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869.

THE only allusion the New York *Tribune* of Wednesday makes to the recent scandal, by which its management was somewhat compromised, is contained in the following paragraph:

MR. Charles A. Dana was arrested last evening upon the suit of Mr. John Russell Young. The suit was brought before Mr. Justice Tappen of the supreme Court for a false, scandalous, and malicious libel. Mr. Young, in his suit, claims damages for a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Dana was held to bail.

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA and Massachusetts lead off in taking care of the soldiers' orphans, and it is a distinction of which they may be justly proud. Some sixteen States have provided by legislation for the helpless children of our fallen defenders, but only in three or four have the acts been carried into practical execution. It is hard to realize this, and sad to think of it, but it is the fact, and one that cannot be too often or too strongly presented. The great State of New York, for instance, has done absolutely nothing.

IN Philadelphia next week, the machinery adopted by the Republican party, to secure a fair and honest expression of the party, in the nomination of candidates, will be set in motion. Registering officers, appointed for the purpose, will meet at the regular places of holding elections, between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of correcting the registry for the delegate elections. No person will be allowed to vote for delegates to the nominating conventions unless he is registered as a Republican in good standing with his party. This seems to be a very effective method of checking fraudulent nominations, and should draw out to the primary elections that class of citizens who rarely appear at them. They can have no valid excuse for neglecting this duty, as they have every attainable assurance that their votes will not be overslaughed by the tricks of the "repeating" gentlemen.

SOME of the St. Louis people are cooling off on the grain transportation question. They see that its effect will be to take the grain products of the northwest past, and not into St. Louis. The only advantage apparent therefore, is an injury done to the business of that remarkably reticent village, Chicago. The New Orleans *Picayune* says the object of the movement, so far as the Crescent City is concerned, is to make it the chief market on the American continent for grain; the place to which Europe and the North Atlantic cities must send their orders, and in which to procure their supplies. This is the motive that is building elevators in New Orleans. The *Picayune* adds:

"We must out do, it possible, all other cities and ports in the cheapness of our charges for grain which stops here and has to be kept a while, but in that which goes through, without stopping, for the benefit of consignees, both to the Trans-Atlantic and Cis-Atlantic consumer, that cause will be advanced best market and place of egress, because our expenses are less. Just as surely as figures shown by retailer of dry goods show that cheap rents, or the central one, that his immense and rapid sales enable him to sell low."

NEW BLOOD.

The House of Lords of England is a venerable and respectable institution, made much of by the Londonites and peers, and satirized terribly by all the popular novelists, but it has fallen into intellectual decay. The House of Commons is the governing power of the Kingdom; the peers originate very little that is useful, ornamental or detrimental in legislation, and they can oppose nothing. They are, in fact, a sort of "heavy father" of the old comedy school to the whole British nation. As an organized body the peers no longer maintain the position they are fairly entitled to, by their wealth, culture and social prominence. The American Senate, modeled as a conservative branch of our national legislature, somewhat after the House of Lords, is active, vigilant and very often aggressive; the Lords are sleepy, devoted to pomp, excellent, and terribly indolent as to all public business.

Earl RUSSELL, who since his transfer to a peerage and the House of Lords, has suffered from the constitutional characteristics of that body, proposes a reform in the Lords. Reform in the Commons is always in order, for there the power of the people is manifested, but the idea of pushing the progressive tendencies of the age into the House of Lords should certainly startle the most slight little isle from its propriety. But Earl RUSSELL means business. He is old, but garrulous as GARRETT DAVIS, and does not relish the death-in-life sleep that has come over the higher order of the English nobility. His proposition is to enable the Queen to create a certain number of life peerages. He proposes four a year; the number not to exceed twenty-eight at any time—too slight a transfusion, in a body of six hundred members, to save it from collapse. These lordships for life are to be rewards for distinguished services in arts and arms. The evident defect in this proposition is that the flow of new blood is too limited, and instead of the selections being made from men with a career before them, the life peers will be selected from those who have accomplished their mission in the world. But even this acknowledges a defect in the composition of the House of Lords, and will pave the way for future innovations.

THE GALLOWS.

All the proprieties possible on such an occasion as that which disgraced our city yesterday were observed. The last hours of the unfortunate victim who expiated his crime on the scaffold were soothed by the ministers of religion, and kindness and pity marked the acts of the officers of the law, in the performance of their unavoidable duty. The rabble who delight in scenes of oppression and cruelty, were carefully excluded from the spectacle. In fact the exhibition was all that the most fastidious friends of the system could have desired. It was admirably arranged, and passed off without a flaw in the programme. Yet what are its net results?

Does any one believe that the hand of a single murderer has been stayed by this legal homicide? Does its lesson strike terror to the heart of the wrong doer, and will it act as a warning to those just commencing their course in the path of crime? We think not. The world has been hanging, garroting and guillotining for centuries.

With all our civilization we yet preserve this relic of the days when brute force ruled mankind. With all our reformatory institutions, and amelioration of a criminal code handed down to us from darker ages, we yet cling to the gallows. No ray of light is permitted to enter here. As it was so must it remain to the end. We reject the lesson of the Sermon on the Mount for the law of retaliation. Yet the crime remains. It ravages with undiminished force, and while we are prompt to avenge the victims we do not cure the evil. LANE immured in the cell of a State Prison, with no hope of ever emerging with life therefrom, would be a silent, yet living and potent witness of the certainty with which society can protect itself. But he is legally killed, passes in a brief space from memory. We have avenged the murder, it is true, but society is as much in need of protection as ever. The killing does not add an atom to our sense of security. Argue as you please—pile text upon text, and the fact remains that the old law of blood for blood set up yesterday's scaffold.

That the possibilities of which the gallows is capable, may be understood as well as its proprieties, we invite attention to the account published elsewhere of an execution a few days ago in one of the British colonies. The colonists follow the theory of capital punishment to its legitimate ending. They will have no hangings in secret, but publicly execute their criminals, and invite men, women and children to be present. Our people inconsistently hang in secret, as a warning and an example, but the people of Charlottetown do not confine the beneficent influence of the gallows to a Sheriff's jury and a half dozen reporters. They are right. If the warning is of a character that justifies the taking of human life, let us have it freed from all secrecy. But here comes in the rub. A public execution shows the influence of the gallows, pure and unadulterated. In a twinkling it reduces humanity to brutality. The advocates of the blood for blood theory are very careful, therefore, that life shall be taken in private. They are not willing to accept the gallows as a popular educator, however they may insist on its retention as an ornament of our jurisprudence. The inconsistency is palpable, but it has preserved the beneficent influence of the hempen cord. And it shone for us all yesterday. By a happy coincidence, too, the surroundings of the gallows yesterday involved a slight sarcasm. It was put up in a portion of our city more than any other devoted to humanizing institutions. Within a stone's throw were costly churches, a university, two of our most crowded public schools, a female seminary, and half a dozen newspaper offices. A gorgeous setting for so precious a jewel.

Legislative Sundries.

A rich scene was created in the New York Legislature on Tuesday last, by the airing of the items of the bill of expenses incurred by the Committee on Elections of the Assembly in their investigation into the right and wrong of two contested seats. The Committee held their sessions at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York city, the seats in controversy being those of city members. The total bill of expenses rendered by the Committe was about $9,000, but more than half of this amount was for such luxuries as theater and opera tickets, livery, use of private parlors, brandy and wine, feigned dinners, and the handling of dollars in grain which stops here and has to be kept a while, but in that which goes through, without stopping, for the benefit of consignees, both to the Trans-Atlantic and Cis-Atlantic consumer, that cause will be advanced best market and place of egress, because our expenses are less." Just as surely as figures shown by retailer of dry goods show that cheap rents, or the central one, that his immense and rapid sales enable him to sell low."

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Robert B. Randolph, who in 1832 was dismissed from the navy by President Jackson, and who pulled the General's nose in retaliation, recently died in Washington, aged seventy-eight years.

Mrs. Sprague and Miss Chase are in Georgia, whereby they escape the spectacle of Sprague in Washington.

Agassiz, Pierce and Gibbs oppose the choice of Mr. Eliot as President of Harvard, while Dr. Walker and Mr. Emerson favor it. Eliot is put forward as a progressive, and promises innovations in the management of old Harvard.

Thirty-six members of the Union League of New York, have presented Thomas Nast, the artist, a large silver vase, "as a token of their admiration of his genius and of his ardent devotion of that genius to the preservation of his country from the schemes of rebellion." The vase is a large solid silver one, surmounted with two figures of art attacking rebellion.

The new postmaster of New York city is General Patrick H. Jones, who served with distinction in the war and has been well known as a citizen and Republican politician since that time. He is a man of energy, integrity and practical experience.

We read of ex-President Johnson passing through Athens, Alabama, on the 23d inst.: "There was assembled a large crowd, who cheered and called for Mr. Johnson. As he approached the door of the car, accompanied by Colonel John Williams, a dispatch was handed to him by a messenger from the telegraph office. Not having his spectacles with him, Mr. Johnson handed the dispatch to Colonel Williams, and asked him to read it, which he did as follows:

"*Andrew Johnson, Nashville:*

"Brother Robert died suddenly last night. He will be buried to-morrow.

"MRS. D. PATTERSON."

"At this painfully shocking intelligence Mr. Johnson's features, always pale, became visibly pale. He shaded his eyes a moment with his hand—the crowd outside still cheering. He stepped on to the platform, and, in a few simple words explained to his friends the recent affliction which had overtaken his family, excusing himself from addressing them."

The champion billiard cue disputed for at the New York billiard tournament is twenty-four inches in length, made of solid ivory, the point being a large diamond, estimated to be worth $126. The cue is heavily inlaid with pearl and bound with solid gold, while the trimmings are studded with pearl, amethysts and other precious stones, representing in color the four billiard balls. On the butt is a representation of an American eagle, engraved on fine tortoise shell.

Booth and Adams interchanged parts in Othello on Monday night, the latter playing Othello and the former Iago. The critic says Mr. Adams is better in Iago than as the Moor, and Mr. Booth, it is well known, has no stronger character than that of Iago.

The old English blockade runners that were so successful during the American war, are being refitted to engage in blockade running at Cuba.

At Schroon Lake, New York, a salute of one hundred guns has been fired in honor of Governor Hoffman's recent vetoes. His triumph over the corruptionists in the Legislature pleases the people.

The New Orleans *Republican* is of opinion that the London *Saturday Review* could never have heard of the Government of New Orleans when it says "the New Orleans city Government is the most corrupt body in the civilized world."

A Tennessee girl wants $50,000 damages from a resident of Lansingburg, N. Y., for a breach of promise of marriage. The defendant is said to the man was married at the time he made the engagement, and that the fulfillment of his promise would involve a breach of the law.

Venice is built on a hundred and seventeen islands. The Grand Canal was cut over the flats, and makes the Corso of the city, or the grand boulevard of Venice. It cuts the city into two equal parts and is serpentine in its course. From these start out a great number of smaller canals, which correspond to streets in other cities. There are one hundred and fifty small canals; add to these the small roads or streets of the city and the total will amount to two thousand four hundred and eighty. Religiously, Venice is divided into thirty parishes, with one hundred churches. There are about over two hundred of these churches and palaces are built on piles, which number many millions. The canals are crossed by four hundred bridges.

Sir Rutherford Alcock writes home, from Pekin, that Mr. Burlingame is mistaken in declaring that the Chinese desire "progress," and perhaps he is not very far wrong, if he means the foreign style. The Celestials do not like the English style of progress—a bullying and fusillading progress—and much might be said to excuse them.

THE HORRORS OF THE SCAFFOLD.

An Execution at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island—Revolting Scenes.

On the 6th inst., at Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward's Island, a wife murderer named Dowey, was publicly executed. He made a confession on the scaffold, in the course of a rambling speech which lasted upwards of half an hour. The horrible and disgusting events which followed we copy from one of the papers at Charlottetown:

THE ROPE BREAKS.

When he concluded his speech he was conducted back to the enclosed portion of the platform by the clergymen in attendance. His arms were then pinioned behind his back and he was led forth by the sheriff to the fatal drop. He sat down on the chair, the sheriff withdrew, and the hangman, disguised in a large flaxen wig, extending to his shoulders, a black mask on his face, and enveloped in a large rubber coat and heavy top-boots, made his appearance, and adjusted in a fumbling, clumsy sort of a way, the rope around the prisoner's neck. The knot was tied immediately below the left ear and the hangman retired. The prisoner, sitting in the chair, prayed for a few seconds in a low voice. The sheriff again came on the trap, when the prisoner stood up and the sheriff brought the chair away. The hangman now appeared for the last time and fastened the prisoner's legs together and drew the long rope over his face. Dowey continued praying until the hangman withdrew and cut the rope which held the trap. He then tied the rope fast in the descent *the rope broke about two feet above the neck*, and he fell heavily on his side on the ground, a distance of about sixteen feet. He opened his eyes, and the executioner, who had raised himself to his knees and attempted to loosen the rope around his neck. There was a large crowd in attendance, variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500 persons, among whom were many females. At the request of the sheriff, 100 men were stationed immediately in front of the gallows. When the prisoner fell several of these men forced among the multitude and a general surge was made to break in the semicircle formed by the guard. Captain McIver promptly faced his men about with fixed bayonets, which had the effect of clearing the crowd, while the policemen who were on the spot unloosed the rope from the prisoner's neck and carried him into the jail, where he was immediately attended by Dr. Mackieson. Although there was little hope from the first that he had sustained no fatal injury. While the carpenters, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Longworth, were refitting the gallows, the prisoner, who appeared weak, was forced to lie down, and was offered wine, which he refused.

THE PRISONER TAKEN BACK TO JAIL.

When borne back into the jail Rev. Mr. Pope approached him as he lay on his back and said, "This is too bad." The poor maimed man opened his eyes and raised them towards heaven and replied, "It is just! Praise God, it is just!" He uttered no word of complaint, but in a calm, piteous voice, begged that Sir Robert might be asked to permit him to die in jail, as he felt that he was dying, and made use of the expression, "Only poor neck!" and "I am suffering!" His whole demeanor was quiet and resigned—no repining at his terrible lot—not a word of reproach. He requested Rev. Mr. Pope to read a passage from a little book which he was fond of, "The Faithful Promiser." The little volume was of a religious character, and of course furnished comfort to him during the fearful ordeal through which he was passing.

While preparations were in progress to take the sufferer from the gallows, Mr. Mackieson offered some wine. Dowey asked what it was, and hearing that it was wine, he refused it. "It will sustain you," urged the physician. "The grace of God has sustained me thus far, and I will sustain to the end," returned poor Dowey. Such a manifestation of Christian fortitude and resignation made a deep impression upon the community, and his demeanor throughout the latter hours of his life astonished and mystified the clergymen and other friends. We may here state that when he was first taken to prison he vowed that he never again would taste liquor, let the result of his imprisonment be what it would.

While the sufferer lay in the jail Mrs. Harvie, the jailor's wife, and who has throughout the period of Dowey's imprisonment bestowed upon him innumerable kindnesses, plucked up courage to approach him and threw herself upon her knees beside him him. Learning that she was there he requested Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald to turn his head that he might look at her, and prayed that God would bless her for all that she had done for him.

A full hour elapsed before the preparations for the second scene in the frightful drama were completed, when he was informed that he must again be led to the scaffold.

THE SECOND HANGING.

When everything was again ready—an hour having elapsed from the first execution—he was carried out of the jail and up on the scaffold by constables and policemen. He was seated in a chair while the same horrible preliminaries were gone over by the hangman, and in this position the signal was given, the trap fell, the rope rushed through the pulley for the fall of three feet, the weight and force of the suspended man was so great that the cleat around which the rope was fastened, so as not to allow any more than three feet to fall, gave way, and the rope passed through until the prisoner's legs touched the ground. Out of sheer mercy several of those on the scaffold seized the rope and hoisted the criminal about eight feet from the ground, and in this condition he was allowed to hang for forty minutes, when he was cut down and the body placed in a coffin in the jail, whence it was removed for interment in the Protestant cemetery.

A gentleman who was in a carriage near by informs us that, horrified at the second failure to end the man's existence, he jumped out and rushed through the crowd to the close proximity of the gallows and found the wretched being with his limbs on the ground and his body leaning forward with the rope preventing his falling prostrate. Several minutes elapsed before the paralyzed officials moved to do anything, when he observed the sheriff seize the rope and hoist the man up a few feet, and again let go, as he, unaided, was inequal to the task he attempted. He then ordered his constables to assist, and three several pulls or jerks of the rope were given before the drop man's body reached the required elevation, and the last scene of the brutal tragedy closed.

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HON. ARNOLD PLUMMER, formerly Canal Commissioner of Pennsylvania, and representative in Congress from the Venango District, died at his residence in Franklin, on Wednesday afternoon, aged seventy-five years. He was an influential Democratic politician, and a public spirited citizen.

CHARLES DICKENS.

A Banquet in his Honor at Liverpool—The Speeches of Mr. Dickens and Mr. Hepworth Dixon.

The banquet to Mr. Charles Dickens at Liverpool, on Saturday, April 10th, was a most brilliant affair. The Mayor presided, and among the guests were distinguished literary men and literary members of the nobility. Lord Houghton, in responding to the toast of the Houses of Parliament, said that the class of society which he represented had sometimes experienced pain and regret that in Mr. Dickens's works the members of the House of Lords appear in not a very frequent or flattering character. "In fact, ladies and gentlemen," his lordship said, "I can hardly speak aloud the designation which Mr. Dickens has bestowed upon us." Mr. Dickens, "Oh do," "Well, I really cannot. I do not know—in fact I will not attempt to interpret the secret of literature which has not permitted this class of society to appear in a more agreeable phase." Lord Dufferin proposed the toast of the evening, and Mr. Dickens, in responding, said among other good things:

It is no homage to Liverpool, based upon a moment's unintelligent enthusiasm, but it is the solid fact built upon the rock of experience, that when I first made up my mind, after considerable deliberation, systematically to meet my readers in large numbers face to face, and to try to express myself to them through the breath of life, Liverpool stood foremost among the great places out of London to which I looked with eager confidence and pleasure. And why was this? Not merely because of the generous of its citizens for getting a realization of the arts; not merely because I had unworthily filled the chair of its great self-educational institution long ago; not merely because the place had been a home to me since the welcome bestowed by them in Hessell roofs and steeples dipped into the Mersey below me on the occasion of my first railway away to those generous friends across the Atlantic, twenty-seven years ago. Not for one of those considerations, but because it had been my happiness to have a public opportunity of testing the spirit of its people. I had asked Liverpool to help towards the worthy preservation of Shakespeare's houses. On another occasion I had ventured to address Liverpool in the names of Leigh Hunt and Sheridan Knowles. On still another occasion I had addressed it in the cause of the brotherhood and sisterhood of actors and the kindred arts. And on all and all the response had been unsurpassably spontaneous, open-handed, and munificent. Mr. Mayor, and ladies and gentlemen, if I may venture to take a small illustration from my present position from my own peculiar craft, I would say that there is this objection to writing fiction, or to giving a story an autobiographical form, that through whatever changes the narrative may pass, it is clear unfortunately to the reader beforehand, that he must have come through them somehow, else he could not be there to tell the tale. (A laugh and cheers.) Now in this instance, when the fact is assumed that such honors as those with which you have entitled me, there is this singular difficulty in the way of returning thanks, that the speaker must infallibly come back to himself through whatever original disasters he may have opened and closed. Therefore, when I have raised himself to his knees and attempted to loosen the rope around his neck. There was a large crowd in attendance, variously estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500 persons, among whom were many females. At the request of the sheriff, 100 men were stationed immediately in front of the gallows. When the prisoner fell several of these men forced among the multitude and a general surge was made to break in the semicircle formed by the guard. Captain McIver promptly faced his men about with fixed bayonets, which had the effect of clearing the crowd, while the policemen who were on the spot unloosed the rope from the prisoner's neck and carried him into the jail, where he was immediately attended by Dr. Mackieson. Although there was little hope from the first that he had sustained no fatal injury. While the carpenters, under the superintendence of Mr. W. Longworth, were refitting the gallows, the prisoner, who appeared weak, was forced to lie down, and was offered wine, which he refused.

THE PRISONER TAKEN BACK TO JAIL.

When borne back into the jail Rev. Mr. Pope approached him as he lay on his back and said, "This is too bad." The poor maimed man opened his eyes and raised them towards heaven and replied, "It is just! Praise God, it is just!" He uttered no word of complaint, but in a calm, piteous voice, begged that Sir Robert might be asked to permit him to die in jail, as he felt that he was dying, and made use of the expression, "Only poor neck!" and "I am suffering!" His whole demeanor was quiet and resigned—no repining at his terrible lot—not a word of reproach. He requested Rev. Mr. Pope to read a passage from a little book which he was fond of, "The Faithful Promiser." The little volume was of a religious character, and of course furnished comfort to him during the fearful ordeal through which he was passing.

While preparations were in progress to take the sufferer from the gallows, Mr. Mackieson offered some wine. Dowey asked what it was, and hearing that it was wine, he refused it. "It will sustain you," urged the physician. "The grace of God has sustained me thus far, and I will sustain to the end," returned poor Dowey. Such a manifestation of Christian fortitude and resignation made a deep impression upon the community, and his demeanor throughout the latter hours of his life astonished and mystified the clergymen and other friends. We may here state that when he was first taken to prison he vowed that he never again would taste liquor, let the result of his imprisonment be what it would.

While the sufferer lay in the jail Mrs. Harvie, the jailor's wife, and who has throughout the period of Dowey's imprisonment bestowed upon him innumerable kindnesses, plucked up courage to approach him and threw herself upon her knees beside him him. Learning that she was there he requested Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald to turn his head that he might look at her, and prayed that God would bless her for all that she had done for him.

A full hour elapsed before the preparations for the second scene in the frightful drama were completed, when he was informed that he must again be led to the scaffold.

THE SECOND HANGING.

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THE FRUIT PROSPECT.

The Delaware newspapers report that though the fruit trees in the lower part of the peninsula of Delaware and Eastern Maryland have been seriously injured by the recent storm, the crop has not been totally destroyed, as was at first feared. In the middle tier of counties, the damage is much lighter, and half a crop will probably be obtained. In Cecil county, Md., and Newcastle county, Del., the damage was very slight, and it is believed that a good average crop will be gathered. Another account asserts that on Chesapeake bay, and wherever the proximity of large bodies of water neutralized the frost, the buds on the fruit trees are sound and healthy, and are rapidly developing, but that about the latitude of Dover, Del., the damage is severe. North of Dover the prospects are favorable.

The Baton Rouge (La.) *Advocate* of April 16th, says: The fruit crop on the Gulf coast and in the country bordering on the Jackson railroad, will be large enough to not only supply New Orleans, but to allow the shipment north and west of many thousand packages. The berry crop is now coming in rapidly, and selling for good prices. In previous years the fruit baskets and crates in which this crop was sent to market were all supplied from the north. Now they are made in New Orleans and sold at cheaper prices than ever before. When the young orchards of pear, apple, peach and other fruit trees now in growth in the Mississippi and East Louisiana, are in bearing condition, the supply will be immense, and hundreds of thousands of dollars will be brought south by this means alone.

CHOICE ODORS,

FROM THE LABORATORIES OF

RIMMEL,
LUBIN,
COUDRAY,
BAILEY, etc., etc.

HUBBELL'S WHEAT, fresh, 40 cents per lb.
ENGLISH EFF. BI CARB. POTASSA.
BLAIR'S GOUT AND RENNET.
FINE OTARD BRANDY.
SALAD OIL, (Vierge de Aix).
SAUNDERS' EACH POWDER,

And other Choice Articles for the Toilet and Sick Room, at

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair),
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Is the most efficient and most popular Diuretic medicine known, removing at once any obstruction of the Kidneys, Subduing Inflammation and Strengthening the Urinary Organs.

DR. SARGENT'S

Backache Pills

Have been in use thirty-five years, and are daily performing wonderful cures. In many instances where patients were unable to walk upright or to rise without assistance, they have been relieved by a single dose.

DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS

Cure all diseases of the urinary organs, the symptoms of which are weakness and pain in the back and loins, pains in the joints, difficulty in voiding the urine, gravel, debility, &c., &c.

THE KIDNEYS, BLADDER, &c.,

Are those organs through which most of the waste or worn out particles of the body passes. Those worn out and dead particles are poisonous, consequently when these organs are diseased, while other organs become deranged, and if not relieved at once the result may be fatal.

This much esteemed and most efficient medicine is the only diuretic that is put up in a dry shape in pills, and is much more convenient than the ordinary diuretic draughts, the pills being sugar-coated.

Price $1 per box. Sold by Druggists Generally. For Sale by All Druggists.

CAUTION—Take no other medicine as a substitute for these pills, but if your druggist does not have them, request him to order them. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. Address

GEORGE A. KELLY,

Wholesale Druggist, corner Second avenue and Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the CHARTIERS RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., on MONDAY, May 3, 1869, at 11 o'clock, P. M. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

apr26,29-may3 JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

FEDERAL OIL COMPANY.—In pursuance of an order from the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, the Directors of the Federal Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of

TEN CENTS PER SHARE,

Payable forthwith to the legal holders of Stock in said Company, on the return to the Secretary of Certificates to other evidences of ownership.

All parties are hereby notified that Dividends, unclaimed for period of 6 months, will be disposed of according to law.

By order of the Board.

A. B. MILLS, Secretary.
Office Duquesne Way, Diamond alley, Market street, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, April 28, 1869.

PITTSBURGH, April 24, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES, having declared Dividend No. 15, at the rate of TEN PER CENT. per annum, out of the net earnings for quarter ending April 1st, 1869, it is payable at the office of the Secretary, No. 57 Fourth avenue, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street, forthwith.

ELWARD JAY ALLEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE OZARK PETROLEUM CO.,
Pittsburgh, April 20, 1869.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Company are hereby notified that the Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

SIXTEEN CENTS PER SHARE

Of the Capital Stock, payable on and after May 1st, 1869. The Treasurer of the Company, Mr. E. C. Knox, No. 126 Second avenue, City of Pittsburgh on May 1st and 2d, for the purpose of paying the Dividends. After that date he will be at West Newton, Westmoreland county, Pa., by order of the Board.

JACOB F. KERSTETTER, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1869.

THE BOOKS OF THE DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY are closed a dividend, No. 21, of TWO (2) PER CENT on the Capital Stock, payable Monday, April 19th.

A. P. McGREW, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

JOSEPH H. GRAY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER,

J. F. DENNISTON.

(Late Pvt. Major U. S. Vols.), will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOHN H. HARE.

Will be a candidate for SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOSEPH ROSS

Will be a candidate for SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF.

I would respectfully announce to the citizens of Allegheny county that I am a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the next ensuing Union Republican County Convention.

FRANK DUFF,
OHIO TOWNSHIP.

FOR RECORDER,

H. BALDWIN WIGHTMAN,

OF BALDWIN TOWNSHIP, late member of Anderson's Cavalry.

FOR RECORDER,

AUGUSTUS BECKERT,

ALLEGHENY CITY, late Private Fifth Excelsior Regiment. Lost a leg in the second Bull Run Battle.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS

JOHN G. BROWN,

MILLVALE BOROUGH, late Private Co. H, 102d Regiment Penna. Vols., subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—I respectfully announce myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF COURTS, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. I would state that I ask the office but for ONE TERM, at the termination of which I would cheerfully retire, believing that there are others equally entitled to the honor and emolument of the office, and as competent as myself. I will be under obligations to the citizens of any and every precinct for their support.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH BROWNE,
Late 102d (old 11th) and 5th Pa. Vol. Regiments.

HATS AND CAPS.

R. H. PALMER

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN

HATS, CAPS,

AND

STRAW GOODS.

84 WOOD STREET.

CONFECTIONERY.

Reymer & Bros.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American and French

CONFECTIONERY,

DEALERS IN

FOREIGN FRUITS, SAUCES, PICKLES, CATSUPS, CANNED GOODS, &c.,

Can offer to purchasers the Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the city, appertaining to the Trade.

Orders promptly attended to and Prices guaranteed.

NOS. 126, 128 AND 130

WOOD STREET.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT

179 LIBERTY STREET,

100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
50 boxes New Valentia Raisins;
25 kegs Seedless Raisins;
10 boxes Selected Raisins;
10 boxes loose Muscatel Raisins;
10 casks London Layer Raisins;
10 casks New Currants;
2 casks Turkish Prunes;
5 casks Dates;
100 boxes Yarmouth Bloater Herring.

KRAMER & BOHN,

179 LIBERTY STREET.

ATTENTION, SPORTSMEN.—WM. CRAIG, formerly of 59 WAYNE, has opened a new establishment at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, where he will carry on the GUNSMITHING in all its branches, and also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, AMMUNITION, &c., of every description. He will be happy to wait on his former patrons. Give him a call at No. 56 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the PACIFIC AND ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CO. OF THE U. S. for the election of a President and Six Directors, will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, in Bitter's building, Fourth avenue, MAY 17th, at 10 A. M.

EDWARD JAY ALLEN, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE Annual Election for President and Directors of the MONONGAHELA WATER CO., will be held at the Office of A. Aumon, 1865, East Birmingham, on TUESDAY, May 4th, 1869, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD MOYE, Secretary.

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TE

JAS. T. BRADY & Co.

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.

Cor. Fourth and Wood Streets,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale o STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

DEALERS IN ALL

Government Securities.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the

New National Life Insurance Co.

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Full information given at our office.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 29, 1869.

The local money market continues to manifest symptoms of growing ease, and borrowers are supplied readily at current rates. In some instances money was loaned at a much lower discount than has ruled the market for the past month.

—Governments are steadily advancing, and are now considerably above what they have ever before been. Jay Cooke & Co., in their usual circular to Messrs. McVay & Co. remark that the money market is without change except an increase in the offerings. Bonds are in good demand at an advance of ¼ and ¼ upon yesterday's prices, the foreign houses taking all issues for shipment. To-day's steamer carries very large amounts from all the exchange houses. 81's are in request, but the street is quite bare of them; small sales at 118¾. No 6s are offering, and 1½ asked between bid for them all day. 64's 111¾; bid; 65's strong at 119 bid; 67's 119¾ bid, with large purchases; 68's touched 116¾, but the heaviest sales were at 116 and 116⅝; 68's now command 116¾ and 116⅝; 69's 116¾ bid, with large purchases; 67

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE GIBBET!

EXECUTION OF LOUIS LANE.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

THE HISTORY OF HIS TRIAL.

Scenes at the Jail and on the Scaffold.

The Body Demanded for Surgical Purposes.

At twelve o'clock yesterday Louis Lane, the wife poisoner, paid the penalty of his horrible crime, by being executed in the public jail yard of our county, in the same place, where many others, guilty of the crime of murder, have met a similar fate. He displayed an unusual amount of courage, and walked calmly to the scaffold, repeating the utmost confidence in the religious faith which he had adopted. He manifested no feeling when he stood on the fatal trap, and died as he had lived, without exhibiting any indication of emotion.

The particulars of the trial of Lane have been previously published, but it may not be uninteresting at this time to give a brief sketch of his life, which has been an adventurous one, and a record of his crimes, real and supposed.

THE EARLY LIFE OF LANE.

The early life of Lane is involved in mystery, and is a subject upon which he has generally avoided conversation since his arrest, but as accurately as can be ascertained from reliable sources, he was born near Waterford, Loudon county, Virginia, between fifty and sixty years ago. What his exact age is, is not known. His parents, who were free, lived on a plantation owned by a wealthy old gentleman, whose name Lane said he could not recollect.

HIS FIRST MARRIAGE.

When about twenty-two years of age Lane was first married to a cousin named Rachel Lane with whom he lived until 1846, his wife giving birth to a son, who is at the present time living in Cleveland. In 1846, Lane decided to try his fortune in West Virginia, and left his wife at home and came to Wellsburg where he looked about in search of employment on the Ohio river, and was fortunate enough to secure a situation as a deck hand, and worked on the river for about a year, during that time changing his headquarters to Wheeling. He then went to Washington, Pa., where he secured employment on a flat boat, and between two and three years after he first left Virginia he sent for his wife, who rejoined him at Wellsburg. Only a short time after this first wife died rather suddenly, but not under circumstances calculated to awaken suspicion.

HIS SECOND MARRIAGE.

Lane, soon after burying his first wife, removed again to Wheeling where he married a woman named McKee, with whom he had become acquainted on a former visit. With this wife he removed to Washington county, where she about two years after died suddenly, in a manner which at first awakened suspicion of foul play, but no investigation was made, and the public, in consequence of his steady habits and the kindly disposition which he always manifested, soon dismissed all suspicions.

HIS THIRD MARRIAGE.

Shortly after this, and as nearly as can be ascertained, in the latter part of 1851 Lane again became matrimonially inclined, and placed his affections this time upon Ellen Bonier, who resided in the suburbs of Washington. Not long after their marriage he procured employment as waiter at the old Ferry Hotel, corner of Diamond Alley and Hancock (now Eighth street), which was at that time quite a favorite place with the traveling public. Here Lane was generally liked and was considered a steady and obliging waiter. In 1854 his third wife died, it was thought rather hurriedly, but no investigation was deemed necessary at the time, and so far as we are able to learn no suspicion was attached to him in this case.

HIS FOURTH MARRIAGE.

Lane appears to have had some difficulty in procuring his fourth wife, as it is stated that he again visited Washington with a view of obtaining one, but was unsuccessful, and after paying some attention to two or three colored females in that locality he returned to Pittsburgh, where he married again, selecting this time a woman named Lucas. With this woman he returned to Washington and procured employment as a waiter in the Mansion House. About 1857 this woman died, and the circumstances surrounding her death were considered suspicious. It was stated by the colored people by whom he was surrounded that he manifested the greatest anxiety for the nurse, and wanted them to keep out of the house, and that for some hours after her death he would not allow any person to enter the room where the corpse was lying, and he stood at the door leading to the room and kept all visitors and intruders out. There is a rumor current at the present time among the colored people of the borough, that two colored females, who prepared the remains for burial, after the body had been laid out, found cuts in different parts of the body which appeared to have been made with some sharp pointed instrument, probably a knife.

HIS FIFTH MARRIAGE—THIS TAKES HIM TO THE PENITENTIARY.

Lane selected for his fifth wife Emma Lewis, of the borough of Washington, and this proved an unhappy one for him, as his efforts to get rid of this wife consigned him for six years to the Western Penitentiary.

In the latter part of 1859, Lane was arrested on a charge of administering poison to his wife with the intent to take her life, and the case came up for trial at the following February term of the Washington county Criminal Court, before Judge Coyle, the testimony of his wife Emma on that trial, as reported, was substantially as follows:

"On the 20th of November, 1859, I sat down to the supper table and noticed my tea was splashed on the bread; asked Lane if I had splashed the bread. He said no. I had; tasted the bread and found it bitter; took a mouthful of the potatoes and found it bitter also; told him the potatoes were as bitter as gall, and asked what was the matter with them; he said he supposed they had become bitter. I became indignant at this, and I told him I did not burn the victuals for him; he would not have to taste the potato; I had on my plate at all; tasted the tea and it was bitter also, and I threw it in the grate; removed the things from the table; while Lane was sitting by the fire with his hands to his face; he complained that I had swallowed any and I told him no I did not intend to swallow it; he then said he would go and get better say he had put something in them to poison me; I scraped the potatoes off the plate into the fire; I saw a dog; a neighbor's dog came along and ate them, and I saw the animal die in about an hour afterwards; for two or three days the coffee tasted bitter, and when I refused to drink it Lane would be very angry; he wanted me after this to go with him to the country, but I refused."

It was also offered in evidence at this trial, but not received, as it had no direct reference to the indictment, which was for poisoning, that after the attempt to poison, while Emma was lying in the bed in the second story, Lane he left and locked the door, and soon after she discovered the bed was on fire and she made her escape from the burning second story window, jumping about ten feet to the ground.

A physician was called to the witness stand and testified that a bottle found in the house contained strychnine, and the jury found a verdict of "guilty as indicted."

After the trial Lane evinced a great desire to have the case postponed, and resorted to a singular method to secure his object. By some means he became informed of the day he was to be sentenced, and when the Sheriff visited the cell of Lane to take him into Court for sentence, he found the prisoner standing in the center of the cell with the forefinger of the left hand cut off and the blood flowing freely from the newly inflicted wound.

This plan of securing a postponement of sentence did not work, however, and the wife poisoner was sentenced to the penitentiary for six years. He served his time out. In this institution, and the officers who were at that time in charge spoke of him as being a very orderly person, and no trouble during his imprisonment he learned the shoe makers trade, working four years of his time at it. He always appeared perfectly contented with his situation while in the penitentiary, and manifested no emotion when he was discharged.

While he was in the penitentiary his wife Emma, who had thoroughly recovered from the poison administered to her, came to Pittsburgh, and subsequently removed to Brownsville, where she is now living, although she was in the city at the time of the execution.

HIS SIXTH AND LAST MARRIAGE.

Lane was released from the penitentiary in 1866, and subsequently employment as a laborer in the store of Wm. Barker, wool dealer, on Smithfield street, and a few months after he married his sixth and last wife, whose maiden name we have been unable to ascertain, and for the murder of whom Louis Lane yesterday surrendered up his life on the scaffold.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MURDER AND THE ARREST.

On the 9th of May, 1868, Henrietta Lane, wife of Louis Lane, died suddenly at the house where she and Louis lived, in the rear of No. 21 Wylie street. There were a number of rumors which soon became current in the neighborhood, arising probably from the strange conduct of Louis before and after her death, and it was deemed advisable that a Coroner's inquest should be held, and the investigation of the jury, which was empannelled by Alderman Bulfy, revealed the fact that on Thursday Mrs. Lane was in apparently good health, and on that day Lane took a bottle of whisky home with him, and his wife drank it, after which she was taken ill with vomiting and violent cramps, but soon recovered partially. On Friday evening she was again taken ill, exhibiting symptoms similar to those manifested the night before, and some of the neighbors who called to see her were refused admittance, and in reply to their remarks about sending for a physician Lane said she did not need a doctor as he had given her a "dose" himself. He then locked the door and declined to admit any of the colored people, and the following morning announced to one of the neighbors that his wife was dead, and sent word to her relatives. It also appeared from the evidence that Mrs. Lane had requested her husband to go for a doctor on Friday evening, and he declined to do so. An injury found a verdict of "death by poison administered by her husband, Louis Lane."

The stomach of the deceased was removed by Drs. McSherry and Black, and given to Prof. Otto Wuth, an analytical chemist, for examination, and Lane was arrested and placed in jail to await the result of the coroner's examination. Lane was arrested at some place while down town, and manifested an anxiety to go home before he went to jail, in order to obtain some baggage, and his conduct on this occasion, and subsequently in the jail office, was such as to point clearly to his guilt. It is an old saying that by his guilt. It is to conceal great crimes they are most frequently revealed, and this appears to have been the case with Lane. When he and the officer with him entered the house he manifested great anxiety about a carpet sack which hung up in one of the rooms, and attempted to open it, but observing the officer watching him, he desisted. After arriving in the jail office, while Deputy Warden Smith was searching him he suddenly drew from his pocket a bottle and threw it against the brick wall into the grate. The liquid turned white on the bricks, and this and a piece of the bottle was secured, and subsequently found on examination that they contained arsenic. The carpet-sack was found to be filled with drugs of different kinds, none of which were labelled.

THE FIRST TRIAL.

Lane remained in jail until Wednesday, May 27th, when the trial commenced, District Attorney Duff and W. A. Leggate, Esq., appearing on behalf of the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Howes and J. C. McCarthy, Esqs., for the prisoner.

A motion was made to quash the indictment, which was unsuccessful, and the trial progressed, the jury being substantially that developed at the Coroner's inquest, with that of Professor Otto Wuth, chemist, who had made an examination of the stomach of the deceased, and testified that his analysis of the contents of the stomach revealed the fact that there were seven grains of arsenic in the stomach. On Thursday, June 18th, the testimony in the case was concluded, and Judge Stowe charged the jury, instructing them as to the law in the case. After an absence of about an hour and a quarter the jury rendered a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

A SECOND TRIAL PROCURED.

A motion was made for a new trial, on the ground that the court had erred in charging the jury that if they said that the verdict was guilty they must state of the first degree.

The motion, after argument, was overruled by Judge Stowe, in an opinion read on Saturday, September 12th, and the same day the prisoner was sentenced to be hanged. He declined to say anything when sentenced, and was remanded to jail.

His counsel decided to take the case before Supreme Court, and the application for a new trial was argued before a full bench in this city, on Wednesday, November 18th.

Chief Justice Thompson read an opinion on Thursday, November 12th, reversing the sentence and granting a new trial.

The second trial commenced on Wednesday, January 6th, 1869, before Judges Stowe and Lowrie, and every effort was made by the counsel for the defense in the prisoner's behalf. More testimony was given for the defense, but it did not materially change the case. The trial this time was concluded until Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., January 7th, when the jury retired to deliberate upon a verdict. The following morning they brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, the punishment being death. A motion for a new trial was made, but was overruled on Saturday, February 20th, and the day after the prisoner was sentenced. An allocutor was applied for subsequently, but refused.

THE DEATH WARRANT.

The death warrant of Louis Lane was issued by his Excellency Governor Geary on the 25th of March, and forwarded to Sheriff Cluley immediately, and was received by him on Monday, March 29th, the following morning the reading the death warrant took place in the cell of Lane on Tuesday, March 30th. At that time Lane evinced no emotion, and said as usual he had "nothing to say."

HIS CONDITION WHILE IN JAIL.

Lane occupied the brief time only a month—which was left him in preparing for his terrible fate. He expressed the desire to die in the Catholic faith, and was visited by Fathers Kerr and Devlin, and in their ministrations he reposed the utmost confidence, being apparently resigned to his fate, and determined to meet it with the utmost confidence that he would be immediately transported to a better land. An opportunity was offered to him to walk in the hall of the jail after three o'clock in the afternoon, but he rarely improved this, preferring to remain solitary and alone in his cell. The members of the press of the city had a number of interviews with him, and he always treated them respectfully, but never cordially, evidently regarding them as visitors who came to see him merely out of curiosity. All attempts to procure anything like a confession were futile, except that on one occasion in reply to a question as to whether he still protested his innocence, he replied, "Gentlemen, I have to hang for this, and prefer not to discuss the matter." This was after he was supposed to have made a confession to the priest, and as by the laws of the church which he had espoused, he could not divulge the confession once confessing it was regarded by those present as a tacit admission of guilt. He also expressed the most kindly feelings towards Sheriff Cluley, Warden Scandret and Deputy Warden Smith, who made every effort to render him as comfortable as possible during the time of his confinement.

A LETTER FROM HIS SON.

On Wednesday morning Lane received the following letter from his son in Cleveland:

CLEVELAND, April 28th, 1869.

DEAR FATHER:—It is with sorrow that I write these few lines to you. The way I am situated I cannot come to see you. My wife and family are in sorrow about the way you are placed. You must put your trust in the Lord, and try if not that power you cannot get in this world. God bless you. I hope we will meet in Heaven. Excuse me I cannot write I am so sorrowful.

WM. THOMAS LANE.

P. S.—To the Sheriff. Will you please send the picture back.

In compliance with the request made in the letter, Sheriff Cluley will return the photograph to-day.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE EXECUTION.

During the day previous to the execution Lane was quite nervous, but in the evening he rallied and appeared, comparatively speaking, quite lively. Father Kerr, the Catholic priest who officiated as his spiritual adviser, and in whom he manifested the utmost confidence, remained with him during the night and administered the consolations of the Catholic religion, by which the criminal died. In the afternoon previous to the execution, in consequence of the prostration of Lane's nervous system, consequent upon the excitement attending his anxious awaiting of the fatal day, a physician was summoned who administered some soothing remedies. As the doctor was leaving the cell Lane remarked to him, "*You are a very good doctor, but Father Kerr is the only doctor I shall need now.*"

THE CONDITION OF THE PRISONER PREVIOUS TO THE EXECUTION.

In the morning, Lane appeared quite cheerful, and was visited by his counsel, Mr. McCarthy. He said that he was prepared to meet his God, and in reply to an inquiry he said: "I am not so unfortunate as people think; I know I am to die, and have had abundant opportunity to prepare to meet my fate."

During the night before the execution he said to the priest in the cell, "It will be only a moment, and it will be all over; I know I am going to Heaven beyond the sky. I have faith and hope."

During the night the prisoner slept soundly for about five hours. On waking he asked for Father Kerr, and almost immediately remarked, "I suppose he is tired out and has gone to take some rest." This remark was addressed to Deputy Warden Smith, who was then in the cell. Mr. Smith assured the prisoner that Father Kerr would soon return, after which a general conversation ensued, in which Lane expressed a regret that his son had not come from Cleveland to see him.

SCENES AT THE COURT HOUSE.

THE COURT ROOMS THRONGED.

All the Courts and public offices having been vacated, as it would have been impossible for the Sheriff to have conducted the execution, and had any public business been transacted until after the execution. The Mayor had detailed an ample police force, which was stationed at the gates, and no one was admitted without a ticket or order from the Sheriff. Various means were resorted to in order to obtain admission, but the orders of the Sheriff were rigidly enforced. We have attended several executions in this city, and it is but proper to state that none was ever so privately conducted as this. It had been the custom to call out the military companies for the purpose of preserving order on such occasions, and the presence of a company or two of police officers, in uniform, on the public streets, never fails to attract a large number of persons—men, women and children. We have seen, on occasions of this kind, until the streets surrounding the court house were densely packed with people that it was impossible to move about. There was no occasion of this kind whatever. Only a few persons collected at the Wylie street entrance, and about the same thing took place, but they did not number one hundred all told. There was no public excitement, and this fact can be attributable mainly to the absence of military display.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION.

The forenoon was occupied mainly in devotional exercises in the cell, Fathers Kerr and Devlin officiating. Shortly before twelve o'clock, Sheriff Cluley, ex-Sheriff J. H. Stewart, Deputy Sheriffs Cluley, Fife and others, entered the cell for the purpose of making the preliminary preparations, and conducting the condemned to the scaffold. Lane seemed quite cheerful, exhibiting no signs of mental or physical prostration. He submitted willingly to the process of being pinioned, and made no complaint whatever. His arms were securely tied behind him with a coarse linen band, about four inches in width—a precaution always necessary in such cases, to prevent the condemned from grasping the rope after being swung off. When the bandage had been adjusted Sheriff Cluley requested Lane to raise his arms as high as he could. The prisoner, fully understanding the object of the request, replied that it was all right—that he could not raise his hands so as to interfere in any way with the rope. A moment or two after the Sheriff had completed the strapping of the knee which summoned Louis Lane to death.

THE MARCH TO THE SCAFFOLD.

Sheriff Cluley then requested the cell to be cleared, when the spectators stepped into the hall. The Sheriff took the prisoner by the arm, and signified to him that the fatal hour had arrived. Lane promptly responded, and began to move towards the door. He was dressed in a plain suit of black clothes, with white stockings and slippers. His hair was tidily arranged, but he wore no hat. He was followed closely by his spiritual adviser, and walked with a firm and steady step. On entering the jail yard, he cast a glance upward, as if looking for the scaffold, but it was yet hidden from view. After passing the corner of the washhouse, the scaffold met his vision, but he viewed it with the utmost indifference, never pausing in his approach.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Lane ascended the steps without the slightest assistance, and took his position on the fatal drop. Sheriff Cluley, ex-Sheriff Stewart, Fathers Kerr and Devlin, and the Deputy Sheriffs, were also on the platform. The priests then conducted the closing religious exercises —Lane performing the last act of contrition, asking Almighty God to pardon him, and repeating after the priest the following prayer: "May Jesus, Mary and Joseph have mercy on my soul." Sheriff Cluley then informed Lane that he could say anything which he desired—that he had the right to talk as long as he wished, Lane, shaking his head, replied, "I have nothing to say." The noose was then dangling directly in the face of the condemned, but he did not seem to mind it a particle—standing perfectly passive. Those on the scaffold then took leave of him, one by one, by shaking him by the hand. Sheriff Cluley then took the rope, and passing the noose over Lane's head, drew it close against the neck—one of the Deputies, at the same instant, drawing the white cap over the face. The light of day was forever shut out from the eyes of the condemned, and he stood awaiting the awful fall. He had by this time left the scaffold, and as the Sheriff reached the foot of the steps he put his foot upon the trap, and the fatal bolt remained stationary. This was a most singular circumstance, as it had been frequently tried, and never failed to let down the platform, except just at the time when it was most important that it should operate promptly. The Sheriff, seeing the condition of affairs, instantly stepped to the dead-fall, and pushed it over with his hands. As it fell, the drop went down, and Louis Lane was suspended by the neck. The knot was fixed almost directly at the back of the neck, and the head was of course inclined backwards. There were a few convulsive heavings of the chest, a few twitchings of the arms and legs, but the struggle was remarkably brief. As soon as the body dropped, Dr. Gilmore and Dr. McCoy each took an arm, and found that in about four minutes the pulsations ceased entirely. The supposition was that death had resulted from strangulation from dislocation of the spinal column. The fall was about four feet.

REMOVAL OF THE BODY.

After the body had been suspended for twenty-five minutes, Sheriff Cluley ascended the steps leading to the platform, unloosed the rope from the vertical beam, and lowered the body slowly. The coffin, in the meantime, had been brought from the jail, and placed alongside the scaffold. As the body was let down, it was caught by Mr. Devore, undertaker, and others, who swung it over the coffin, and placed it therein. Mr. Devore then raised the head of the deceased, opened the noose, and removed the rope from the neck.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Drs. H. J. Kearns, J. Gilmore, W. S. Foster and J. E. McKelvy (the latter gentleman being jail physician) were then requested by the Sheriff to make an examination of the body for the purpose of ascertaining whether the neck had been dislocated or not. A mere external examination failed to satisfy them, although the impression was that the vertebre had been separated. An autopsy was then agreed upon, and for this purpose the body was removed from the jail yard to a side room attached to the main building. The neck was opened, and it was discovered that there had been a dislocation of the first cervical vertebræ. The effect of this separation was a pressure upon the spinal cord, which produced almost instant death. In cases of hanging, dislocation of the neck is rare, and death usually follows from strangulation.

DISPOSITION OF THE BODY.

Lane, previous to his execution, requested Father Kerr to take charge of his remains and have them decently buried. The Sheriff cheerfully assented to this arrangement, as he did not wish to assume any responsibility in regard to the disposition of the body. Subsequently, Dr. Le Moyne, on behalf of the medical fraternity of Pittsburgh, requested that the body be delivered to them for "the advancement of medical science," under the provisions of the act of 18th of March, 1867. Sheriff Cluley declined to accede to the request, until he had consulted his attorney, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and the body will be retained in the county jail until this morning.

The act above alluded to provides "that any public officer, in the city of Philadelphia and county of Allegheny, having charge thereof, or control over the same, shall give permission to any physician, or surgeon, of the same city and county, upon his request made therefor, to take the bodies of deceased persons, required to be buried at the public expense, to be by him used, within the State, for the advancement of medical science, preference being given to medical schools, public and private, and said bodies to be distributed to and among the medical schools in proportion assigned to each being apportioned to that of its students. Provided, however, that if the deceased person, during his or her last sickness, of his or her own accord, shall request to be buried, and if such request be made known, and satisfying the proper authorities that he is of his free to the disposal of his body, to have the body for burial, it shall be surrendered to relatives, or if such deceased person was a stranger or traveler, who died suddenly, the body shall be buried, and not handed over as aforesaid."

That Sheriff holds that it is questionable whether Lane's body can be claimed, under the act, for medical purposes, he has made a request to be buried. The point will probably be decided to-day.

CLOSING REMARKS.

It is but proper to state that the execution was conducted on all hands with the strictest propriety, and reflects credit upon the community of all concerned. Sheriff Cluley had been quite unwell for two weeks, and had been under medical treatment, but he felt called upon to discharge in person this very disagreeable duty. At his request, ex-Sheriff Stewart was present, and his kindness was highly appreciated by the Sheriff. Warden Scandret and Deputy Warden Smith were very attentive to the wants of the numbers of the press, and are entitled to our most cordial thanks.

Sheriff Cluley not only exhibited good judgment, but conformed to the spirit of the law, in conducting the execution as private as possible. There were perhaps not more than fifty persons admitted, while there were nearly two thousand applicants for admission.

Allegheny Valley Railroad—New Time Table—Four New Trains Added.

The following time table will go into effect on the Allegheny Valley Railroad on and after Monday, May 3d, 1869:

Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express..... 8:00 a. m.	Day Express..... 5:30 p. m.
Night Express... 5:20 p. m.	Night express.. 6:30 a. m.
Oil City Accom. 8:35 p. m.	Oil City Accom. 7:00 a. m.
1st Soda Works 2:45 a. m.	1st Soda Works 7:45 a. m.
2d Soda Works 4:15 p. m.	2d Soda Works 8:45 a. m.
Ac'om..... 6:30 p. m.	1st Hulton..... 8:30 a. m.
1st Hulton Ac.... 6:45 p. m.	2d Hulton..... 1:05 a. m.
2d Hulton Ac.... 12:00 m.	Arnold's A..... 7:40 p. m.
Arnold's Ac..... 11:00 p. m.	
2d Hulton Ac.... 3:00 p. m.	

Church train to and from Soda Works, (Sunday), leaves 9:15 A. M.; arrives 9:30 A. M.

Express trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation trains stop at all stations.

It will be observed that this is the only direct route to the oil regions without change of cars, two through trains (day and night express) excepted. It will also be seen that four new accommodation trains are added, as follows:

First, Hulton leaving at 6:45 A. M.; arriving at 8:50 A. M.

Second, Hulton leaving at 12:00 M.; arriving at 2:00 P. M.

Third, Hulton leaving at 11:00 P. M.; arriving at 1:05 A. M.

Arnold's, leaving at 5:30 P. M.; arriving at 7:40 P. M.

The travel on the road, which has been unprecedentedly large of late, necessitates the addition of the above trains, and it is expected the increased facilities afforded will thereafter fully accommodate the traveling public. If new trains will be added. The Arnold's Accommodation train at 6:30 P. M., and the Third Accommodation for Hulton station leaving at 11:00 P. M., thus amply accommodating the amusement loving public attending at night. The policy of the present efficient and excellent working of the road the company are in a measure indebted to J. J. Lawrence, M. Bagaley, Esq., the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, whose energy and zeal in railroad matters can scarcely be excelled.

School Directors Convention.

There appears to be some misunderstanding in regard to the time of holding the Convention of School Directors for the election of Superintendents of city and county. The law fixes the first Monday in May for the election of county superintendents and Tuesday the following day for the election of city Superintendent, and the respective Conventions will therefore assemble on Monday and Tuesday next. The law requires the notice of the meeting of the Convention to be advertised three successive weeks prior to the day. We are not aware of such announcement having been made in regard to the County Convention, and according to the decision of the State Superintendent, it is too late for any proper announcement invalidates the election.

QUARREL ABOUT A DOG.—The Voss and Ghent families, who reside on Twenty-fourth street in the Fifteenth ward, appear to have been in considerable difficulty about a ferocious dog. It seems that Frederick Ghent was an alleged ferocious animal, and a quarrel ensued about the animal, which has resulted in a ferocious dog case against Frederick, who was brought before Alderman Kerr on the complaint of Mrs. Voss against Frederick, the owner of the first named defendant. Warrants were issued for both of the above pertinent defendants.

A CITY HOSPITAL.—Now that the managers of several of the hospitals in Pittsburgh have resources sufficient to give relief to those who are any subjects afflicted with contagious diseases. The Health officers, in order to secure a place of safety for such, have, for the second time within a recent period, brought the matter to the attention of our City Council, and at the last meeting a communication on the subject was referred to the Committee on City Property. It is to be hoped that the Committee will give the matter careful consideration, as the interest of the public demand it.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Police Committee of Councils will be held in the Mayor's parlor on Saturday evening, when the pay roll for the month will be approved, no such other business transacted as may be brought before them. Chief Superintendent Kirkpatrick will present his monthly report of the business transacted at the Mayor's office, which is one during the administration have been very large. The receipts from fines, &c., during April, will amount to over $2,000, we understand.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO TIDIOUTE.—The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, in order to accommodate more promptly the rapidly increasing business to the oil region, has extended its wires to Tidioute, Pa., and is now prepared to send telegrams to all points. Tidioute is the present terminus of the line, but it is the intention of the company that this line shall be pushed forward to Titusville, Oil City and Corry, as has been the custom of both companies heretofore. The Pacific and Atlantic is the only company that can send telegrams direct to Tidioute.

COUNCIL MEETINGS.—An adjourned meeting of South Pittsburgh Council will be held on Monday evening, and a regular session of Birmingham Council on Tuesday evening.

Public Amusements.

BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT.—The talented comedian and accomplished actor, Mr. Augustus Brougham, will have a benefit this evening, when the "Lottery of Life" will be again repeated. The piece will give a synopsis of this satirical effort of a prolific playwright, and it is enough to say that it abounds in laughable, exciting, peculiar, natural and unnatural situations; that Doud, Hotto, Collings, Norton, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Vanderveer, and, in brief all the company, have capital characters, which they enact naturally. Mr. Brougham should be remembered to-night.

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BRUSH BUSINESS.—As stated yesterday Mayor Brush held a levee on Wednesday at 9 P. M., when he disposed of four common cases. From last hour until daylight yesterday sixteen additional entries were made upon the docile house docket. The cases were all heard yesterday morning, and fifteen paid the fines imposed, while the sixteenth was placed in a cell, from which he was shortly afterward released, his fine having been paid by a friend.

TRAMSTERS FINED.—Five teamsters were fined one dollar and costs each for allowing their horses to stand on the public thoroughfares unhitched. One of them said he would test the right of the Mayor to impose fines in such cases, if he had to spend a thousand dollars, which is satisfactory evidence that he will do no such thing.

THE ACCIDENT AT WOODS'S RUN.—It was stated yesterday that a man had been run over and probably killed by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad. Both legs were amputated below the knees. He was living at last accounts, but will, in all probability, not recover.

A SAD SPECTACLE.—Three boys, the oldest not over fifteen years of age, were brought to the Allegheny Mayor's office Wednesday evening, in a heavily state of intoxication. They were dismissed yesterday morning with a severe reprimand by Mayor Drum, and admonished to do better in the future.

LARCENY CASE DISMISSED.—Mary E. Hamilton made information before Mayor Brush yesterday charging Minnie Roe with the larceny of $80. The evidence showed no fault, but there being no evidence to justify the accusation, the magistrate discharged her.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—The time of meeting of the Board of Health, has been changed from the first Tuesday of every month, a meeting will be held on next Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, at the office No. 164 Fourth avenue.

ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Ladies Homeopathic Charitable Association, will be held at the Homeopathic Hospital, Second avenue, at 3 P. M. to-day.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—The Board of School Controllers of Allegheny City hold a monthly meeting on Tuesday evening in the Allegheny Common Council Chamber.

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THE MARCH TO THE SCAFFOLD.

Sheriff Cluley then requested the cell to be cleared, when the spectators stepped into the hall. The Sheriff took the prisoner by the arm, and signified to him that the fatal hour had arrived. Lane promptly responded, and began to move towards the door. He was dressed in a plain suit of black clothes, with white stockings and slippers. His hair was tidily arranged, but he wore no hat. He was followed closely by his spiritual adviser, and walked with a firm and steady step. On entering the jail yard, he cast a glance upward, as if looking for the scaffold, but it was yet hidden from view. After passing the corner of the washhouse, the scaffold met his vision, but he viewed it with the utmost indifference, never pausing in his approach.

ON THE PLATFORM.

Lane ascended the steps without the slightest assistance, and took his position on the fatal drop. Sheriff Cluley, ex-Sheriff Stewart, Fathers Kerr and Devlin, and the Deputy Sheriffs, were also on the platform. The priests then conducted the closing religious exercises —Lane performing the last act of contrition, asking Almighty God to pardon him, and repeating after the priest the following prayer: "May Jesus, Mary and Joseph have mercy on my soul." Sheriff Cluley then informed Lane that he could say anything which he desired—that he had the right to talk as long as he wished, Lane, shaking his head, replied, "I have nothing to say." The noose was then dangling directly in the face of the condemned, but he did not seem to mind it a particle—standing perfectly passive. Those on the scaffold then took leave of him, one by one, by shaking him by the hand. Sheriff Cluley then took the rope, and passing the noose over Lane's head, drew it close against the neck—one of the Deputies, at the same instant, drawing the white cap over the face. The light of day was forever shut out from the eyes of the condemned, and he stood awaiting the awful fall. He had by this time left the scaffold, and as the Sheriff reached the foot of the steps he put his foot upon the trap, and the fatal bolt remained stationary. This was a most singular circumstance, as it had been frequently tried, and never failed to let down the platform, except just at the time when it was most important that it should operate promptly. The Sheriff, seeing the condition of affairs, instantly stepped to the dead-fall, and pushed it over with his hands. As it fell, the drop went down, and Louis Lane was suspended by the neck. The knot was fixed almost directly at the back of the neck, and the head was of course inclined backwards. There were a few convulsive heavings of the chest, a few twitchings of the arms and legs, but the struggle was remarkably brief. As soon as the body dropped, Dr. Gilmore and D